





## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

COLDS IN THE HEAD, &c.  
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.'s  
PINOL EUCALYPTIA INHALERS.

ONE of the best remedies extant for Nasal Catarrh and all disorders of the Nasal Passages and Nasopharyngeal membranes.  
Price .....\$1.25.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.  
A STANDARD REMEDY FOR COLDS.  
Sprinkled on the handkerchief and over the breast of the night clothing it gives almost instant relief.

Bottles .....\$1.00 and 50 Cents.  
DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 19th January, 1895.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are Selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in Wood and Bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits and enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

PRICE LISTS, WITH FULL DETAILS, TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

PORT:—After removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY:—Excellent dinner and after dinner Wines, of very superior vintage. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET:—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currents, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines. The Claret is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY:—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The Scotch Whisky marked "E" is universally popular and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong Market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 9th January, 1895.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1895.

## RUSSIA'S VIEWS OF KOREA.

It is evident that Russia has her eye on the "Land of the Morning Calm," and if she cannot get it or part of it, it is her intention not to allow anyone else to have a finger in the pie. As we have been told by Reuters, the Russian Mediterranean fleet has been ordered out to the Pacific and we are inclined to believe that this news is correct. Some of these vessels have already arrived out in the Far East and others are close at hand, and when we take this in conjunction with her massing a considerable number of troops on the borders of Korea, we may be sure that these preparations have some significant meaning. With these preparations we have to take the tone of the Russian press. The *Novoye Vremya*, a Russian official organ, published some time ago a communication from a Russian Government surveyor on the importance of Korea. The writer of this communication had been sent to ascertain the state of the Korean coast, and he took the opportunity to survey Port Lazareff and the adjacent bay with a view of ascertaining its capabilities as a coaling-station for the Russian fleet. His article was the means of creating considerable interest, more especially in Great Britain, as he particularly expressed his conviction that England had never ceased to spread her influence in that part of the world. He declared, which we think was an error on his part, that the Englishmen in the service of the Korean Government were solely the agents for the service of the British Government. This writer goes on to say:—

"As English trade has nearly always the protection of British guns, it is very probable that, before long, a British naval station will be established at Port Lazareff or in a neighbouring place. In 1885 the English had Port Hamulien, but found the place unimportant and inconvenient. That is the real reason why the place was abandoned, although ostensibly this was done on account of an agreement with Russia. In this way Russia was led to acknowledge that

England possessed equal rights with her in Korea, which is absurd, as the English possessions are not continuous in Korea, as those of Russia."

The writer after reviewing different parts of the coast of Korea, finally comes to the conclusion that Port Shestakoff would be the most convenient place, and one most suited for a naval station. Concerning this place the writer remarks:—

"The defense of Port Shestakoff would not be a difficult matter. The moderate depth of its approaches and the absence of currents greatly assist submarine mining operations. I am convinced that the place will have an important part to play in the affairs of the East. The occupation of Port Shestakoff can be effected at the present moment without much difficulty. It could be guarded with a garrison of one hundred men and a gunboat. On the island of Gontcharoff nature has provided most convenient places for erecting defenses. The shores of the island are steep inside the harbour, and during an attack torpedo-boats could be kept close in shore and out of sight of the enemy. The south side of the island is free from attacks through landing parties on account of the heavy swell and breakers."

This writer, after going carefully into the details about the coast, concludes his article by urging the Russian Government very seriously to consider the great necessity of coming to an understanding with Japan. This is what he says:—

"Our interests in the East are, at this moment, rarely at stake, and the war between China and Japan may bring forth bitter fruit for us. Should Japan prove victorious she will, with the purchase of the convenience of the honest broker, British, catch a profitable treaty with China, and then proceed to attack Korea along the path of progress to a position of strength which will place serious obstacles in our way for safeguarding our frontiers by establishing stations. But the opportunity is not yet lost to us, and we can avert the danger. We should at once enter into an agreement with Japan and support her just and reasonable demands in Korea, by which we shall not only secure a clear and defined basis for Korea, and free and peaceful progress for its inhabitants, but by supporting Japan we would, in the event of her military success, obtain for ourselves advantages which would otherwise fall to England. Japan would gain considerably more by joining hands with us than with England, who is not likely to continue to be her friend. On the contrary, the rapid maritime and commercial development of Japan will eventually become a source of rivalry to England, who will not submit to such competition calmly. The history of England is full of such examples, and it is for us to point them out to the Japanese."

It is rarely that the opinions of the Russian Liberals, when dealing with political or diplomatic questions, coincide with the official sentiments of the Government and of the dominant parties, therefore the following utterances on the war, now going on between China and Japan, given by the St. Petersburg *Vestnik Evropy*, the chief organ of the Liberal Party, throw but a glimmer of light on the question of Russia's attitude in regard to the present conflict. But they are indicative of influences which seem to be at work to check the dominant sentiments against Japan which are supposed to prevail in Russia. The *Vestnik Evropy* says:—

"The Koreans will undoubtedly be advantaged by freedom from Chinese oppression, if they are brought under the control of the more civilized Japan, while, on the other hand, the triumph of China in the present war would be a great calamity to them. A final victory of the Japanese would bring a lasting benefit to the whole of Eastern Asia, arousing the (as it were) petrified political organism of China. Hundreds of millions of human beings are doomed to a miserable, hopeless existence under the crushing weight of Chinese domination, and, naturally, the opening up of the possibilities of a new life to them through the dismemberment of the 'Celestial Empire' and its breaking up into a number of independent kingdoms, would be one of the greatest historical events, the occurrence of which is desirable from all points of view."

"China, with her mass of strong and submissive inhabitants, sometimes appears to threaten very seriously the whole of Europe, and the removal of this menace would have a quieting and beneficent effect on civilized nations. The most wholesome reaction of the dissolution of China would be witnessed to our own interests and possessions in Asia; we should be at once relieved of the necessity of maintaining a formidable military force along our frontiers in Asia, having got rid of the Chinese splinter, serving as the personification of immobility and inspiring terror among the nations, Asia would feel the impulse of a new life, and brighter prospects would dawn upon the neighbouring peoples."

"But what are the representatives of the enlightened nations doing to assist in the solution of this important problem of civilization? Do they at least perceive the significance and importance of the events now taking place in the East? Unfortunately, no such perception is manifested by those who are ready to aid China by supplying her with weapons and money, by instructing her in the art of modern warfare and organizing her forces. English commercial vessels are used to transport Chinese soldiers and weapons, and then raise loud protests when such vessels are made to suffer the ordinary consequences of a state of war. Such indifference in the dissemination of modern military ideas, such readiness to strengthen even the hands of barbarians in a struggle with more civilized peoples, constitutes one of the most repugnant features of modern international politics. It proves the lack of interest in everything outside the narrow circle of immediate necessities. It is to be hoped that this indifference and shortsightedness will not bring a bitter harvest in the future."

In regard to the above views we may say that China can no longer appear to threaten the future of Europe. Her fighting capabilities have proved to be no better than they were 100 years ago. But why our Russian contemporaries should single out English vessels undertaking to transport Chinese soldiers and weapons, we fail to see. As for England "raising loud protest when made to suffer," we have no doubt the editor refers to the *Kowloon* affair. We consider England was justified in protesting with regard to this matter for such action was certainly a disgrace to Japan, in sinking an unarmed and defenceless English vessel that had been chartered before war had been declared.

Russia's designs in Korea have been known for years, and we may depend that when the war is concluded between China and Japan, Russia will be the gainer. She is now sitting quietly by, intently watching affairs with a greedy eye, and in the mean-

time gathering her forces together, ready whenever the quarrel is concluded to step in and grab her share of the spoils of war."

It is officially stated that the Russian squadron on the Pacific Station will in a short time consist of four cruisers of the first rank, six cruisers of the second rank, six gunboats, two torpedo cruisers, and four torpedo boats, as well as an ironclad as flagship, under the command of Rear-Admiral Alexiev, during the present year. These vessels will carry about 5,000 men. The Russian Mediterranean fleet is to be under the command of Rear-Admiral Makarov, during this year. This fleet will consist of one ironclad, two cruisers of the first rank, and one gunboat, the crews of which number over two thousand men. Besides the above mentioned war-vessels six more are to be sent on special service, and these two are supposed to be for service in the Far East. A Moscow journal remarks that the Russian fleet is "almost equally as powerful as the English." It also says that the British fleet numbers 28 ships, representing a total water displacement of 71,943 tons and an ordnance armament of 212 guns; Russia has 22 ships of 71,590 tons displacement, carrying 146 guns; and France 19 war vessels, representing 29,548 tons displacement, and armed with 155 guns. Consequently, it adds, the Russian fleet, although numerically smaller, is stronger than the British Eastern squadron by 134 guns.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE BURMESE AND CHINESE TELEGRAPH LINES.

LONDON, March 28th.  
Lord Elgin, in announcing to the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler (Principal Secretary of State for India) the conclusion of the Burmese and Chinese telegraph lines, trusts that it will promote friendly relations to the commercial advantage of Great Britain and China.

## THE GARRISON AT CHITRAL.

The Garrison of Chitral was reported safe on Thursday last.

## CHOLERA AT PORT ARTHUR.

Cholera has broken out amongst the Japanese troops at Port Arthur.

## REVOLT IN CUBA.

The Spanish Government is despatching 7000 troops, under the command of General Camps, to quell the revolt in Cuba.

## LABOUR AGITATIONS IN BELGIUM.

Seven thousand men of the reserve force in Belgium have been called out, owing to an ominous agitation in the industrial centres, which is being promoted by the Socialists.

(Special to *Stam Observer*)

## THE NEXT SPEAKER.

LONDON, March 15th.  
The question of who is to be the next Speaker is arousing considerable interest in both Parties. The Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for India, has been mentioned. He expressed his willingness to accept the appointment. The Opposition are disposed to support his nomination, but, in the event of any unacceptable candidate being proposed, they will nominate the Right Hon. Sir M. Ridley, Member for the Blackpool division, Lancashire, who has served in two Conservative Ministries.

## JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

The *Times* to-day expresses the belief that Japan's demands will most likely be for the cession of Formosa and the Liaoning Peninsula, at the extremity of which Port Arthur is situated.

## RUSSIA AND ABYSSINIA.

March 16th.  
News has been received from Obok to the effect that the expedition to Abyssinia organized by the Russian Geographical Society under the command of Capt. Leontiev has safely reached the French colony of Tadjoura on the Red Sea, where it was cordially received by the French officials.

## THE HOME GOVERNMENT AND THE SPEAKER.

March 17th.  
The Government is unwilling to lose the Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman as a member of the Cabinet and will give its support to the Right Hon. Sir M. W. Ridley as Speaker of the House of Commons.

## OBITUARY.

Sir R. W. Duff, G.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales, is dead.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

## BROADWOOD PIANOS at W. Robinson &amp; Co.

THE Kowloon Observatory reports to-day that a very strong monsoon prevails in the China Sea.

Two members of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders will give another of their pleasant dances at St. George's Hall to-night.

THE British cruiser *Archer*, which will be recommissioned on Monday next, went out on a trial trip to-day and everything was found to be thoroughly satisfactory.

We understand some important changes are pending in the Supreme Court Office and other public departments. His Honour Mr. Justice Williams, we hear, to fill the post of Attorney General, the Police Judge being entrusted to Mr. T. S. Somerville-Smith. Mr. A. Smith is likely to become Deputy Registrar and Clerk of Councils and Mr. F. Lammert clerk to the Civil Justice.

THE Singapore *Free Press* of the 26th instant:—"The *Hongkong Telegraph* is complimentary, far beyond its wont, to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank management, but when it comes to criticism of our local banks, it is penny as a wily and blundering carrier. These remarks in connection with the liquidation of the cheap, easy and flimsy 'Free Press' are intended to excite the minds of English readers on the new 'sublimity' that it is much of its printing if possible."

Much interest has been excited in the departure of officers to H. M. S. the *Cass* of Russia, and his being appointed Colonel of the famous *Soviet* Grenadier. The *Free Press*, commenting on the circumstance, once more draws attention to the well-known theme—the want of propriety in using language of a playful or satirical nature in connection with the military service. It is a well-known fact that the language used in the *Free Press* is of a very low and vulgar character, and it is to be hoped that the *Free Press* will be more careful in the future.

## COLLARD &amp; COLLARD PIANOS at W. Robinson &amp; Co.

THE marriage arranged between Captain I. A. C. G. Duff, Royal Artillery, Hongkong, and Miss Mary Williams, will take place in Ceylon in the middle of April, says the *Strait Times*.

THE old Rajah of Lombok, who it will be remembered was banished to Batavia, is seriously ill and his end is expected. "He has been suffering from dropsy for some time and is suffering much pain."

## NEW piano repairing machinery, received by W. Robinson &amp; Co.

A REGULAR Convocation of Cathay Chapter, No. 166, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

## W. ROBINSON &amp; Co., piano builders, tuners and repeaters.

LIEUT. Maclellan, of the 60th Rifles, was killed by a fall at Polo in the final match at Rawal Pindi with the Gordon Highlanders. Lieut. Watt, of the latter Regiment, also had a nasty fall and was carried off the ground.

FULL stock of banjos, mandolins, guitars, accordions, strings and fittings of all kinds at W. Robinson & Co.

FROM the days of Waterloo, when the danger zone of military fire was fifty yards, to the present day, with machine-guns sighted up to three thousand yards, the perpetual question as to "attack formation" has been dragging its weary length along. Then the famous words of Wellington, "Up, Guards, and at them!" were adopted as a rule of action, and the army of the time, now with the exception that all attacks are to be divided into three lines, with their respective duties allotted to each, it is left to the sweat will of Commanding Officers to invent their own dispositions. This is no doubt, advisable for small affairs, in which, perhaps, there is but one small engagement. But its feasibility in connection with army corps or other large bodies can only be proved on a big battle field, with perhaps the Empire at stake. Thoughtful men are, say a Calcutta paper, asking themselves whether it is not practicable to sanction some form of "normal attack," which will yet leave Commanding Officers enough latitude to quickly form their own dispositions to meet the varying exigencies of an engagement.

## New Comic Song and Dance Albums at W. Robinson &amp; Co.

THE *Strait Times* of the 22nd instant comments on the appointment of Mr. A. J. Leach, Q.C., to the Puisne Judgeship of Singapore as follows:—"We learn that Mr. A. J. Leach, Q.C. of Hongkong, has been appointed Puisne Judge of the Straits Settlements, and will take up his duties next month. Mr. Leach is, next to Mr. J. F. Francis, Q.C., the leading lawyer of Hongkong. He has for several years alternately conducted his own private practice, which is extensive, and held acting legal appointments under the Government. He is not a Civil Servant, but, as the ablest lawyer available, he has often filled temporary vacancies on the judicial bench, and is at the present moment holding the acting abilities, and the consequences of his appointment to the Hongkong service, obtained for him the dignity of Q.C., sometime before conferred on Mr. Francis, and there was then very probability of an appointment under the Crown being offered to him. The Straits are fortunate in securing a gentleman whose legal acumen has been thoroughly tested, whose capacity for work is considerable, and whose personal qualities are such as to make him a popular member of our community. Personal Mr. Leach is a dark, keen-looking man. He is an enthusiastic cricketer, being in his day an Oxford 'blue,' and, if it is possible, he is still more devoted to golf. His golfing 'stick,' by the way, if he does not discard it on entering the Civil Service, will astonish the votaries of the game here, and will certainly not be perceived as a 'ladies' day' or at Sepoy Lines. It is something between a bathing suit and a bicyclist's racing costume. Presumably, Mr. Leach will take up his residence in Singapore as second Puisne Judge, while Mr. Low at Penang will be advanced to the position of Senior Puisne Judge. With the Chief Justice, therefore, there will be three law officers on the bench, instead of the full complement of four. Mr. Acting Justice Collyer, of course, will go home on leave."

## THE STRIKE.

There can be no question but that the strike is on the wane and that the misguided colliers beginning to feel some uncertainty about the wisdom of the policy he so thoughtlessly adopted. In all parts of the city may be seen large numbers of colliers looking about with a happy expression. When properly approached and calmly talked with, they seem somewhat confused and ashamed of their present action and find their only consolation in laying the entire blame on their "bosses." The strikers among these hapless sufferers are beginning to appreciate the fact that they have no real grievance or *bona fide* cause for holding out and that possibly they have been misled by mere shadows. They also find that the predictions of disaster that were heaped on the *Free Press* do not materialize; and they also see that while their work is slipping away from them, the ring leaders of this revolt are not coming forward with either the funds or the hearty support they were led to expect. Furthermore, they learn that while there may be sufficient wealth and co-operation amongst some of their leaders and wealthy persons to protect themselves, regard to the cause of the revolt among the masses, separated by a thousand and one race and other prejudices familiar to us all, there can be no permanent, united and successful advantage attained from an indefinite prolongation of the present strike. They dimly see that they have failed the skill, experience and many other powerful weapons of modern labour organizations with which to carry on such a contest as this with any hope of success. That these remarks having their influence may be fully illustrated from the home reports of the colliers returning to work to a number of different places. At Quarry Bay, we understand, they have nearly all resumed work, except the *Amoy*, and they, too, are expected to turn to to-morrow. We think that with the firm but just and moderate stand that the leading citizens and the Government have taken, and the dawning of a better understanding of the situation in the minds of the colliers, the worst of this complication is practically over, and the extraordinary measures, thus far necessary for the prevention of the interruption of business, will in a few days be no longer in evidence. If we only keep patting away, for a few days more, as heretofore, we shall be helping hand to the embitterment of the situation, and the problem will soon be so complicated that it will be impossible to solve it.

On matters connected with the strike, we have to chronicle the misfortune of a private of the *Amoy* who fell down the hold of the *Amoy* yesterday afternoon, and was so bruised that he had to be removed to the military hospital.

## A MARRIAGE DISASTER.

Capt. McKenna and the crew of the British ship *Amoy* arrived in Singapore on the 16th instant by the steamer *Amoy*, from Batavia. The *Amoy* was on a voyage from Table Bay to Saigon when she was wrecked at Prince Island, becoming a total wreck. The master and crew were picked up by the *Amoy*, and were taken on to Batavia, arriving at Singapore, as stated above, in the *Amoy*.

## BANGKOK ITEMS.

The Captain and officers of the *Chakirabong* came up to Bangkok on the 16th instant, in the *Amoy*, although the *Amoy* of Bangkok was not on board. The Captain stayed with Mr. Beckett, British Consul.

The Norwegian barque *Thorsborg*, which recently ran on a reef off Koh-e-chang, is still on the reef about the 23rd. The *Amoy* is engaged in this way.

On the night of February 23rd, the *Amoy* was wrecked on a reef off Koh-e-chang, and the vessel was run round on to the reef. Luckily there was no swell at the time, and she listed to port. After about twelve hours the vessel was got off by the crew, with the assistance of some sailors from another vessel and colliers. So far as can be ascertained only a few copper plates have been saved.

Captain V. H. Harrow, Master of *Amoy*, died early on Thursday (14th) morning, at his residence, after several weeks' illness, at the age of 49. The deceased was a native of Hongkong, and his death was a great loss to the *Amoy*. The funeral was held on Friday at the residence of the deceased, and was attended by the band of the Royal Rifles.

We regret to chronicle the sudden death of Capt. James S. Reid, which took place at noon yesterday (the 18th) on board the *Amoy*. The *Amoy* arrived yesterday morning from Hongkong, and Capt. Reid, who appeared to be in the best of health, as usual, was sitting in the saloon, when he suddenly fell back to the vessel and lay up to his head on the cushions, apparently dead. The *Amoy* was immediately informed of the death, and the vessel was run round on to the reef. Luckily there was no swell at the time, and she listed to port. After about twelve hours the vessel was got off by the crew, with the assistance of some sailors from another vessel and colliers. So far as can be ascertained only a few copper plates have been saved.

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where he will remain under treatment for some days, although he has, we are glad to hear, received no permanent injuries. The vessel, trading to Cochin, now makes an effort to secure as many passengers as possible and carries less than usual to bid for freight. In the dockyard, a large percentage of the higher-grade workmen are coming back in spite of the protests of dockyard ring leaders. The *Amoy* volunteers have been working on the steamer in Kowloon, also helping to clear the dock and help in the unloading and carrying of goods through Queen's Road to auction rooms and godowns. They tackle the work vigorously, and in this glorious weather, they make things "hum." It is a pity they have not more convenient tools to work with, for they could then give the dock cooler an object lesson in the enormous difference between organized, educated labour and the imperfect system in vogue here. It is hard for a European to be called upon to work with the crude apparatus of an Asiatic cooler, yet they accomplish wonders therewith, and are in fact, behaving in a most praiseworthy manner.

## IMPORTANT WILLS CASE.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before Mr. W. M. Gorman, Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. A. G. Wise, Acting Puisne Judge, in appellate jurisdiction, the case of *Yau Sam Shi v. Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C.* was heard. Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., appeared for *Yau Sam Shi*, and Mr. A. G. Wise, for *Mr. J. J. Francis*. The case was a very interesting one, and the judgment of the court was reserved. This is a very interesting case from a legal point of view, as it affects much valuable house property. The question turns on the meaning of a will conveying a large estate. *Yau Sam Shi* was a Chinese, and his wife was a Chinese. They had a son, *Yau Sam Shi*, who was a Chinese. The case was a very interesting one, and the judgment of the court was reserved. This is a very interesting case from a legal point of view, as it affects much valuable house property. The question turns on the meaning of a will conveying a large estate. *Yau Sam Shi* was a Chinese, and his wife was a Chinese. 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